



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXVI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1904.

No. 7

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,  
PUBLISHERS,  
31 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY  
Entered at the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

## CONTENTS.

|  | PAGE    |
|--|---------|
| EDITORIALS .....   | 117-122 |
| Richard Cobden's Influence toward the Peace of the World—A Treaty or no Treaty—An Anglo-American Tribunal within the Hague Court—Tenth Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration—Platform of the Tenth Mohonk International Arbitration Conference. |         |
| EDITORIAL NOTES.....   | 122-125 |
| The Peace Congress—The Regular International Congress—Influence of Public Opinion—Presbyterian Assembly—Unitarian Association—Socialists of Japan to those of Russia—War for Campaign Purposes—No Military Companies.                                    |         |
| BREVITIES .....  | 124-125 |
| GENERAL ARTICLES:  |         |
| Arbitration Beyond the Stage of Indifference. <i>Hon. George Gray.</i> .....   | 125-126 |
| The Year's Progress in Arbitration. <i>Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood.</i> .....  | 126-129 |
| Influence of the Pan-American Railway on Arbitration and Peace among the American Republics. <i>Hon. Charles M. Pepper.</i> .....  | 129-131 |
| Statue of Christ in the Andes—Set up as a Symbol of Peace. <i>Carolina Huidobro.</i> .....   | 131-132 |
| NEW BOOKS.....   | 132-133 |

## Richard Cobden's Influence toward the Peace of the World.

The centenary of Richard Cobden's birth, which fell on the third of June, was widely observed in England and to a less extent in this country. Synchronously with the Cobden banquet in London, the American Free Trade League had a dinner in Boston at which the life and work of Cobden were reviewed by Charles Francis Adams, Edward Atkinson and others, and cablegrams were exchanged with the Cobden Club of London. At the Mohonk Arbitration Conference on the same evening Horace White and Edwin D. Mead paid tribute to Cobden's service in behalf of international arbitration and peace.

Apart from any judgment upon his free trade doctrine, Cobden deserves to be held in the highest esteem and veneration by all the friends of international justice and peace because of his extraordinary efforts in behalf of international concord. It is no exaggeration to say that of all the men in public life who have up to the present time thrown the weight of their position and talents in favor of international goodwill and pacific settlement of disputes, he was easily first. He was literally the first public man in

Europe to bring the subject into political prominence and compel it to remain there. His early peace work was done under peculiar difficulties. It was at the time when Lord Palmerston was at the height of his policy of *taquinerie*, as Bastiat called it, and had half the countries of Europe mad at England. It was at this time that Cobden threw himself into the breach, to counteract the evil influences of the Foreign Secretary, and prevent open rupture with various European states, especially with France.

After the celebration on January 31, 1849, of the overthrow of the corn laws, he turned his activities in the House of Commons toward an attempted reduction of armaments, reduced expenditure and the at that time still more delicate subject of international arbitration. In 1847 he had strenuously though unsuccessfully resisted the attempt made by the government to increase the British forces. Nearly every Liberal paper in the kingdom was against him, but he kept up his opposition to increase of armaments, as bad foreign policy, as long as he lived. On the 5th of January, 1849, he wrote: "It would enable me to die happy if I could feel the satisfaction of having in some degree contributed to the partial disarmament of the world." In 1862, only two years before his death, he made his memorable attack in the House on Palmerston's senseless policy of national defense. The same year he published his pamphlet, "The Three Panics," in which he exposed the groundlessness and absurdity of the alarms of invasion which had seized successive governments in 1848, 1853 and 1862.

All this was pioneer work, and fruitless for the time. But he stated and made clear what the problem was, and the nation has never been able to get the subject out of its consciousness. The Czar of Russia in his famous Manifesto of 1898 was only repeating in a larger way what Cobden had set forth thirty years earlier.

In 1849, June 12, he brought forward his motion in favor of arbitration, the first of its kind in the British Parliament. It was supported by petitions, numerous signed, sent in from all parts of the nation. It was a very moderate proposition. What he proposed was simply the agreement by treaty with other countries to submit disputes for settlement to mixed commissions, with an umpire if necessary. His motion was sneered at as utopian. "The small wits of the House," as he styled them in a private